

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

NUMBER 101.

The Daily Gazette  
published every evening except Sunday,  
by  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOWE, HIRAM HOWE, DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,  
constitute a square.

1 square 1 cent. 12 columns 12 cents.

do 8 " 10 " 10 cents.

do 1 week. 12 " 12 cents.

do 3 months. 12 " 36 cents.

do 6 " 6 " 6 cents.

do 12 months. 12 " 12 cents.

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CHARLES HOLT, H. B. BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

#### RATES OF ADVERTISING.

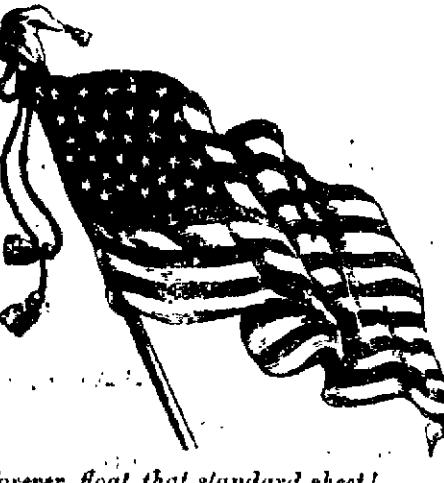
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, July 11, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battles in Missouri.

Col. Seigel, instead of being surprised at Carthage and his regiment cut to pieces, as was reported, obtained a victory over the rebels, who retreated in a south-easterly direction towards Arkansas, and were pursued by Seigel's command. Brig. Gen. Sweeny, at the head of a flying column of federal troops was moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Vicksburg. They are thus between two columns, and are not expected to escape.

It is also stated that Gen. Lyon and Maj. Sturges had formed a junction at Leesville, ninety miles from Carthage, on Saturday night, and must now be within supporting distance of Col. Seigel. Another battle appears to have been fought in the same neighborhood between Col. Wolf, with 500 Union troops, and 1500 rebels. The latter were at first beaten on the prairie, but retreating to the timber, obtained an advantage over Wolf, who lost 30 men killed and wounded, himself being among the killed.

We have also intelligence that Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois regiment, consisting of 800 men, were surrounded by 2000 secessionists principally cavalry, at Monroe Station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and had called for reinforcements. A regiment of infantry and a company of dragoons had been sent to their relief from Springfield. The rebels had burnt 24 cars and the railroad station at Monroe.

Major General Fremont left Washington on Tuesday night for his head-quarters at St. Louis, where he has probably arrived ere this. His presence will add to the energetic campaign against the rebels of the south-west, which will now, no doubt, be inaugurated; and the news from that quarter will be looked for with more interest than the heavy movements of the federal army of the east.

## Congress.

We have at last a working Congress. They do not talk much, but they do business. The house passed bills yesterday to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; to authorize the president to collect duties by sea and land, and to close ports where duties cannot be collected; and another to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the rebel states. The "force bill" was also passed.

In the senate the resolution approving of the acts of the president was passed; and a bill was considered, appropriating five hundred millions and enabling the president to accept 500,000 volunteers for the war; it also provides for the franking privilege to colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, adjutants, quartermasters and captains.

We like the unanimity and patriotism of the new congress. There are but two or three northern traitors in it; they bear about the same proportion to that body that northern sympathizers with the rebels do among the people.

## Law to Punish the Army of Incompetent Officers.

In many instances regiments have become inefficient and in some instances demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. It is no easy matter to get rid of an incompetent officer, after he has received his commission, besides being a slow operation in cases that a court-martial can reach. Senator Wilson has incorporated in a bill pertaining to volunteers, a useful and effective section. Under its provisions, it will not be necessary for the stupidity or the incompetency of an officer to decimate his command before his epaulets can be stricken off. The following is the section:

That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his department or army, who shall be reported to the board; and upon such report, if addressed to such officers, it is approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined.

## Indiana Military Extravagance.

The Indianapolis Journal says:

Of the four regiments to be raised in the first three congressional districts, sixteen companies have been assigned to the first district. The number is already made up, and other companies want to get in. The Hoosier state, in all its parts, is thoroughly imbued with patriotism. Twenty additional regiments could be raised in Indiana without difficulty.

The Boston Post, "yielding to the necessities which prompted the prudent course of so many journals," has reduced its dimensions.

## Iron-Clad Frigates.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, July 10.

On the forenoon of the 7th Col. Siegel, with his regiment and part of Col. Solomon's and 10 pieces artillery, in all some 1100 or 1200 men, attacked 6000 rebels under Gen. Rains and Col. Parsons, about 7 miles east of Carthage, on the prairie.

They had 5 cannon and many mounted men. Siegel began the attack at half past nine a.m., breaking enemy's center twice, and after an hour and half's fighting silenced their artillery.

Rebels had three flags, one of the state Missouri, unharmed, and two secession flags twice shot down, and raised no more.

The enemy attempted to outflank our troops with cavalry and cut off our baggage wagons, but Siegel made retreating movement, keeping up constant firing, and ordered wagons to advance, which was formed in two columns, with battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in the rear of each body and the remainder of artillery in front.

Rebels then attempted to cut off communication with Carthage with cavalry but our artillery took them at cross fire, causing great havoc in their ranks, which opened the road, and Siegel fell back on Carthage, while the enemy harassed his flanks up to town, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the town, Siegel surrounded it, throwing shot and grenades into the enemy's cavalry and using his infantry with great effect while attempting to reach adjacent woods to prevent the use of cavalry.

Here the rebels made the most serious attack and the bloodiest part of the battle was fought, the enemy being finally routed and forced to withdraw their forces.

Siege then fell back on Mount Vernon, where he could be supported.

Some cavalry officers, taken about 5 o'clock, reported the loss of the enemy about fifty; but as the severest fighting was done after that, their loss must be considerably greater.

Forty-five prisoners were taken. Our loss is eight killed and forty-five wounded and missing.

The battle in which Gen. Wolf was killed was fought on Saturday, 30 miles from Springfield.

Reports are current that fighting is going on the line of the Hannibal and St. Jo seph railroad.

Federal troops are reported hemmed in and chances against them.

Rebels are burning towns along the line of the road.

They have burned the town of Monroe.

BUCKMAN, Va., July 10.

A messenger has just arrived from Gen. McClellan. He reports the enemy very strongly entrenched less than two miles from his camp, and directs that the forces within a radius of 40 miles shall join his column at once.

The Indians 5th will leave here early in the morning. The Ohio 10th will be recalled from Glenville, and proceed to join the main column, which is now about 9,000 strong. After the messenger got under way he headed an exchange of shots.

Mr. Wilson said that an organized band of traitors at Baltimore, who murdered brave men who were going to save the country, was a sufficient justification for the present.

Mr. Kennedy replied that no man lamented more than himself that the occurrence had taken place, and no man did more to suppress and save soldiers than Marshal Kane. He, Kennedy, was opposed to secessionists in Maryland.

BOSTON, July 10.

Prof. Longfellow's wife was badly burned. Her life is despaired of.

BALTIMORE, July 10.

It is rumored that Gen. Patterson's army had been annihilated, but the report is not confirmed.

The Post's despatch says Gen. Fremont leaves for Illinois to night.

A bill will be introduced into congress prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers.

The Union congressman, May, reached Jeff. Davis' head-quarters at Richmond on the 3d.

It is expected the President will soon lay before congress instructions to ministers and British correspondents, relative to privateering.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, July 10.

S. R. Fuller, who has just arrived on an extra train from the west, brings the following: This morning, about 8 o'clock, a company of horsemen secessionists, numbering probably 100, commanded by John Owens, made a demonstration at Monroe station, 30 miles west of here. They burnt the station house, 6 coaches and 18 freight cars, tore up a few rails each side of the town, and left. A much larger force of cavalry was supposed to be a short distance off, keeping concealed. A fire in view to the west was supposed to be the Salt River bridge on fire. A Union man, name unknown, was killed by the same band near Monroe this morning, and an engineer on the train bound east was struck on the arm by a buckshot fired from a clump of bushes. A detachment of the third Iowa regiment are now in possession of the town.

Capt. Ralston, who is here for troops to aid Col. Smith at Monroe, says that the colonel with 500 of his men are surrounded by about 2,000 cavalry, and are in imminent danger. Capt. Ralston belongs to Smith's regiment, and should know where the men are, and it is generally believed that his story is true.

The Cadets, a company of young men of Quincy, donned their uniforms and wished to go to Monroe to-night, but were not permitted to do so. Rumor says the Home Guard, some hundreds strong, will leave in the morning. Col. Grant's regiment, which has been to Norfolk, but Com. Stringham was supposed to be a short distance off, keeping concealed. A fire in view to the west was supposed to be the Salt River bridge on fire. A Union man, name unknown, was killed by the same band near Monroe this morning, and an engineer on the train bound east was struck on the arm by a buckshot fired from a clump of bushes. A detachment of the third Iowa regiment are now in possession of the town.

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Other authorities agree that from 60 to 70 per day leave Kentucky for the confederate army.

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Mr. Vallandigham regarded the bill in two particulars at least, unconstitutional; he voted against Bingham's bill twice, and would do so now. Mr. Washburne made an explanation of its provisions, by which it appeared that it contained features similar to the act of 1833, known as the force bill.

The bill then passed—yeas 135; nays 10.

The nays were Burnett, Harding, Norton, Pendleton, Reed, Robinson, Valdighan, Vough, Wadsworth and Wood.

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Mr. Mallory said, "I have risen to protest, in the name of Kentucky and her Union representatives on this floor, against the remarks made by my colleague, Mr. Burnett, and to say that an overwhelming majority will support and maintain the gov-

ernment and the constitution of the United States." (Applause on floor and galleries, which the speaker rebuked.)

Mr. Mallory continued, "What I have said is the feeling of Kentucky. We in Kentucky believe the perils and dangers, destruction and ruin of so many material interests have been brought about by those very seceding states which excite the sympathy of my colleague. This being my opinion and that of Kentucky, I think I am authorized to say to this house and the country that the people of Kentucky, thro' their Union representatives on this floor, stand ready to support the government by every constitutional means."

House passed loan bill—only 5 nays.

SENATE.—Mr. Sunderland was elected chaplain of the present session.

Mr. Clark offered a resolution, expelling seceded senators. Laid over.

Friends of Gen. Lee report he has resigned, and will be found on the side of the Unionists in Virginia.

A gentleman who arrived here to-day from Virginia, reports that there are two regiments at Leesburg.

A courier who left McClellan's camp at 9 o'clock says at 3 a.m., the force was divided and stationed in 2 divisions to surround the rebels. Two prisoners were brought in who reported their force at 2500 but were very strongly fortified.

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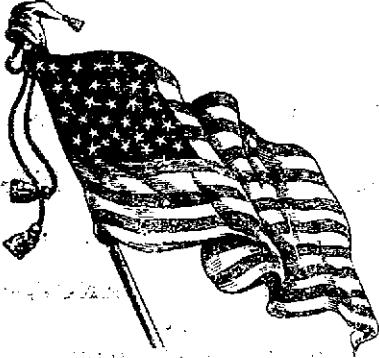
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, July 11, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## The Battles in Missouri.

Col. Seigel, instead of being surprised at Carthage and his regiment cut to pieces, as was reported, obtained a victory over the rebels, who retreated in a south-easterly direction towards Arkansas, and were pursued by Seigel's command. Brig. Gen. Sweeny, at the head of a flying column of federal troops was moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona. They are thus between two columns, and are not expected to escape.

It is also stated that Gen. Lyon and Maj. Sturges had formed a junction at Leesville, ninety miles from Carthage, on Tuesday night, and must now be within supporting distance of Col. Seigel. Another battle appears to have been fought in the same neighborhood between Col. Wolf, with 500 Union troops, and 1500 rebels. The latter were at first beaten on the prairie, but retreating to the timber, obtained an advantage over Wolf, who lost 30 men killed and wounded, himself being among the killed.

We have also intelligence that Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois regiment, consisting of 800 men were surrounded by 2000 secessionists, principally cavalry, at Monroe Station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and had called for reinforcements. A regiment of infantry and a company of dragoons had been sent to their relief from Springfield. The rebels had burnt 24 cars and the railroad station at Monroe.

Major General Fremont left Washington on Tuesday night for his head-quarters at St. Louis, where he has probably arrived now. His presence will add to the energetic campaign against the rebels of the south-west, which will now, no doubt, be inaugurated; and the news from that quarter will be looked for with more interest than the heavy movements of the federal army of the east.

## Congress.

We have at last a working Congress. They do not talk much but they do business. The house passed bills yesterday to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; to authorize the president to collect duties by sea and land, and to close ports where duties cannot be collected; and another to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the rebel states. The "force bill" was also passed.

In the senate the resolution approving of the acts of the president was passed; and a bill was considered, appropriating five hundred millions and enabling the president to accept 500,000 volunteers for the war; it also provides for the granting privilege to colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, adjutants, quartermasters and captains.

We like the unanimity and patriotism of the new congress. There are but two or three northern traitors in it; they bear about the same proportion to that body that northern sympathizers with the rebels do among the people.

**LAW TO PURGE THE ARMY OF INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.**—In many instances regiments have become inefficient and in some instances demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. It is no easy matter to get rid of an incompetent officer, after he has received his commission, besides being a slow operation in cases that a court-martial can reach. Senator Wilson has incorporated in a bill pertaining to volunteers, a useful and effective section. Under its provisions, it will not be necessary for the stupidity or the incompetency of an officer to decimate his command before his epaulets can be stricken off. The following is the section:

That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his department or army, who shall be reported to the board; and upon such report, if addressed to such officer, if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined.

**IS THIS TRUE?**—The Quincy Herald of yesterday learns that Jim Green, the ardent rebel leader of Missouri, has been "re-leased on his own parole of honor, without being sworn to support the constitution of the United States."

**INDIANA MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.**—The Indianapolis Journal says:

Of the four regiments to be raised in the first three congressional districts, sixteen companies have been assigned to the first district. The number is already made up, and other companies want to get in. The Hoosier state, in all its parts, is thoroughly imbued with patriotism. Twenty additional regiments could be raised in Indiana without difficulty.

The Boston Post, "yielding to the necessity which prompted the prudent course of so many journals," has reduced its dimensions.

## Iron-Clad Frigates.

We would again call the attention of those in authority at Washington—and those members who are about deliberating on the affairs of the nation in the extra session of congress—to the necessity of making provision for building several new iron-clad frigates and gun boats, or plating some of our best steam frigates that are now in service. As it regards the covering of several of our present frigates with coats of mail, contracts might be made for this purpose, and the plates may be preparing while the vessels are actively employed up to the very day when they are required to be docked to have the plates put on. By pursuing such a course as this, much time would be saved. Perhaps the best method of obtaining a mail-clad fleet is simply to cover wooden-built war vessels with thick iron plates. La Gloire, the celebrated French frigate, is built in this manner, and as she has been fairly tested, it is not a mere subject of experiment, but a practical fact.

The new gun boats for the American navy, for which proposals have been given out, should be iron-plated in their most vulnerable parts, so as to be shell proof. If they are not to be protected in this manner, they will not realize the benefits anticipated from them. They are intended to run in shoal waters—bays and creeks—where they will be exposed to batteries on shore at short range, and from which shells may be effectively used against them. They will therefore require to be shell-proof, or they will not be reliable, according to modern shell practice.

In England, there is a great variety of opinion respecting the best modes of building iron-clad ships—whether they should be constructed entirely of iron, or of iron and wood combined, or whether wood should be the main framework, or merely a lining for the iron plates to be fastened upon. There are seven new iron-plated frigates building at nearly as many English and Scotch dockyards; these have timber linings for the iron—the metal being the main materials of the vessels. The Warrior, which was the first for which a contract was made with Penn & Sons, of London, seems to have been a costly experiment thus far. It is not yet half finished, while the Black Prince, its consort, building by R. Napier, of Glasgow, will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. The plans of the Warrior have been altered several times, and now the government naval authorities are not sure but they have made a grand mistake in building such vessels, as they have come to the conclusion not to enter upon the construction of any more at present, but to lengthen several of their line-of-battle wooden ships and cover them with iron plating. Louis Napoleon has been most active in building such vessels. Admiral Elliott, of the British navy, states that he lately saw twelve iron-clad frigates larger than La Gloire in the French dockyards; also two line-of-battle ships pierced for one hundred guns each. The French force in armor-clad vessels, is now twenty-four frigates of the first class.

These facts deserve attention, inasmuch as they show how much we are behind other naval powers. We have not a single iron-plated gun boat or other vessel in our navy, and no measures have yet been taken for the construction of one, although their utility has been endorsed by our most able naval officers. Such vessels are costly, it is true, but we shall find it a more costly affair to prolong a struggle with insufficient agencies—although the most expensive at first—to make a complete and speedy settlement of our troubles. Iron-clad steamers can run past forts without much danger, and they can also attack fort and land batteries almost with impunity. These facts deserve attention, inasmuch as they show how much we are behind other naval powers. We have not a single iron-plated gun boat or other vessel in our navy, and no measures have yet been taken for the construction of one, although their utility has been endorsed by our most able naval officers. Such vessels are costly, it is true, but we shall find it a more costly affair to prolong a struggle with insufficient agencies—although the most expensive at first—to make a complete and speedy settlement of our troubles. Iron-clad steamers can run past forts without much danger, and they can also attack fort and land batteries almost with impunity.

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The disputed point from Gen. McClellan intimates that he would attack the advanced position of the rebels to-morrow.

The forces are so near together that rebels can be distinctly seen by our forces. Col. Tyler with the 7th Ohio regiment occupied Glenville. The rebels had fallen back some 25 miles into the country.

WHEELING, July 10.—A resolution passed the lower House to-day, instructing our senators and representatives in congress to vote necessary appropriations of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromise until rebellion is crushed out.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Vance of Harrison county:

WHEREAS, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the house of representatives having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, therefore be it

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

LOUISVILLE, July 10.—The Picayune having denied Russell's statement regarding the impressment of British subjects into the rebel service, the British Consul in a letter corroborates Russell's statement.

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Enemy had 5 cannon and mounted half

men. Siegel began the attack at half past nine a.m., breaking enemy's centre twice, and after an hour and half's fighting silenced their artillery.

Rebels had three flags, one of the state Missouri, unarmed, and two secession flags twice shot down, and raised no more.

The enemy attempted to outflank our troops with cavalry and cut off our baggage wagons, but Siegel made retreating movement, keeping up constant firing, and ordered baggage train to advance, which was fired in two columns, with battalion of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in the rear of each body and the remainder of artillery in front.

Rebels then attempted to cut off communication with Carthage with cavalry but our artillery took them at cross fire, causing great havoc in their ranks, which opened the road, and Siegel fell back on Carthage, while the enemy harassed his flanks up to town, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the town, Siegel surrounded it, throwing shot and grenades into the enemy's cavalry and using his infantry with great effect while attempting to reach adjacent woods to prevent the use of cavalry.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, contended that the army needed to be increased, and believed coercion the only means of sustaining the government. He would sanction no peace until the death of the armed traitors who lead the rebellion, not simply by the steel of soldiers, but a felon's death by the halter.

Mr. Kennedy said he was still more opposed to coercion now than before. They might fight for 20 years and not reconstruct the Union. He saw no reason for a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

Mr. Wilson said that an organized band of traitors at Baltimore, who murdered brave men who were going to save the country, was a sufficient justification for the present.

Mr. King said he was willing to sustain all acts of the President and vote for any amount of men and money till our flag was planted over the whole country.

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

### Arrival and Departure of Mails.

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 5th, 1861.

	Arrive.	Leave.	Depart.
Chicago, through.	12:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:30 A. M.
12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	
Oshkosh and Bay.	2:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Milwaukee, through.	8:50 A. M.	6:30 A. M.	7:00 A. M.
— way.	12:30 P. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Madison & Prairie du Chien.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Menomonie and Belvidere.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.
Overland mail from Madison to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.			

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

### EQUALIZED VALUATION OF THE COUNTY.

The equalized valuation of the real and personal valuation of Rock county is \$12,246,303.84. In 1859 the amount was \$12,525,129.06.

The following statement will show the valuation in 1859, when the assessment upon real estate was made, and 1861.

	1859.	1861.
Farming Lands.	\$ 7,569,632.00	\$ 7,670,044.00
Village and City Prop.	1,339,834.07	1,365,631.00
Personal Property.	2,448,631.91	2,448,631.91
	12,325,129.06	12,424,630.94

The tax levied upon the city of Janesville is nearly one-sixth of the whole amount levied in the county—the exact proportion being six and six-tenths.

A letter received from Capt. Ely, dated July 7th, says that information had been received from Stickney, and that he was able to walk and would probably soon be sufficiently recovered from his injuries to rejoin his regiment. Letters designed for any member of the company should be still addressed to Washington.

LIEUT. COL. RUGER.—The La Crosse Republican says:

Lieutenant Col. Ruger is a graduate of West Point—has had, in addition to his military education, several years' experience in the regular service, and is, undoubtedly, the best military instructor in this state. If he does not make his mark, in these troublous times, I am no judge of character.

NOR DEAD.—From the latest reports, Mr. Graham—who was reported dead—still lives, and strong hopes are entertained for his recovery.

A DAY'S SUPPLY.—Mr. Stevens, assistant-quartermaster of the 5th regiment, sends us the following statement of the amount of provisions served last Sunday to the two regiments in Camp Randall:

#### FOR BREAKFAST.

Meat, 800 lbs.; 400 gallons coffee; 900 loaves bread; 8 bushels potatoes; 80 lbs. sugar; 120 quarts milk; hash.

#### FOR DINNER.

Mutton, 1035 lbs.; 200 lbs. pork; 8 bushels potatoes; 900 loaves bread; 125 lbs. butter.

#### FOR SUPPER.

Bread, 1000 loaves; 400 gallons coffee; 80 lbs. sugar; 125 lbs. butter; 300 lbs. dried apples; 300 lbs. meat; 120 quarts milk.

CAMP RANDALL.—The Madison Journal says:—The best of order prevails in every department; and we hear of no dissatisfaction from any source. It is a great satisfaction to be able to record, from day to day, so favorable an account of the proceedings at Camp. It is alike creditable to both officers and men and gives great promise for their future usefulness.

AN IMPARTIAL DECISION.—Police Justice Comstock yesterday made a decision which has the merit of impartiality if not of justice. Two of our citizens who usually bore themselves well, got into a controversy about some account, and somehow found themselves in an embrace more ardent than affectionate. A complaint was made, and "the square" entrusted with the settlement of the case. On the trial, the complainant was sworn, and the defendant then asserted his right to be heard in his defense. Both sides of the story thus came before the court, and Justice Comstock exercised his right to judge of the whole transaction. The result was, that both parties were fined \$5, and the costs of the prosecution equally divided between them—making a total of \$7.50 to each. The fines were paid, and probably next time the account will be settled without a fight and an appeal to the police court.

YE COMET.—The comet has disappeared. It was first seen in the United States on the 30th of June. According to the computations of astronomers it came within twelve millions of miles of the earth on the 23rd of June, and its tail considerably less. It appeared late in the eve and dispayed a great dimension of tail, straining up to the heavens and going at a marvellous rate. Doubtless, then ye most faithful student of figures, wrote that it was ye blazing body of Montauconie of ye 17th century, but of it first coming no one knew; however, it brought bad news for its light had not gone out before the nations of ye world bore great tribulation. This was Douber's blazing body, of which we know nught else." Pp.—301—302.

LATE FROM THE SECOND REGIMENT.—Our friend A. E. Lane writes us from the camp of the second regiment, under date of July 6th. He says that they are within twelve miles of Fairfax Court House, and three miles from Alexandria. The second has been incorporated into a brigade with three other regiments and Sherman's battery. Major Sherman has inspected our regiment, and declares that Wisconsin can boast of good men as well as good crops. Mr. L. visited the ruins of the residence of Lieut. Hunter, of the navy, who resigned his command on account of his secession principles. Some men from a New York regiment surrounded the house, leveled it to the ground, and took Hunter prisoner. They destroyed all the furniture. It must have been done without orders, and appears to have been a riotous affair. The health of the regiment remains good.

PROPERTY TAXED OUT OF THE STATE.—The New York court of appeals has decided that citizens of that state are not taxable there for personal property situated elsewhere. The decision will exempt from taxation in New York an enormous amount of non-resident property, which has heretofore been taxed there.

## STATEMENT.

Showing the number of Acres, value of Village and City Property, average per acre as returned, value of Farming Lands as returned, amount of Personal Property, average per acre as equalized, amount of Farming Lands as returned, amount of Village and City Property as equalized, by the County Board of Supervisors, July 1st, 1861.

S. L. JAMES, Clerk of Board.

Arrive. Leave. Depart.

Chicago, through.

12:30 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:30 A. M.

12:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M. 3:30 P. M.

Oshkosh and Bay.

12:30 P. M. 11:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

Milwaukee, through.

8:50 A. M. 6:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.

— way.

Madison & Prairie du Chien.

10:30 A. M. 11:30 A. M. 12:30 P. M.

Menomonie and Belvidere.

10:30 A. M. 9:10 A. M. 9:40 A. M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and St. Paul.

Overland mail from Tuesday and Friday at 11 A. M.; arrives Wednesday at 5 P. M.

Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 P. M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A. M.

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Personal Property. 2,448,631.91 2,448,631.91

12,325,129.06 \$12,246,303.84

The tax levied upon the city of Janesville is nearly one-sixth of the whole amount levied in the county—the exact proportion being six and six-tenths.

The hero of the Chinese war, Sir Hope Grant, at a recent dinner in London, bore high testimony to the Armstrong gun. He says that it is the finest weapon ever invented.

Investigations show that about twenty millions of dollars were lost to Canada in the Grand Trunk railroad. This is over and above the proper cost of the road; and the Canadian public, so far as it was not bribed, was gulled into the system of corruption.

WHEAT CROP IN MINNESOTA.—A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says:—

"The wheat crop in this state is very un-promising. On account of the drought it is very thin and short; and although probably one-third more ground is sown to wheat this year than last, the total yield in the state will not exceed half that of last year. The yield per acre promises to be only from one-third to one-half that of last year."

MILL BURNED.—A steam saw mill belonging to Shepard & Valentine, 2½ miles below Black River Falls, was destroyed by fire on the 4th inst. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been discharged on the obvious ground of self-sacrifice. —St. Louis Democrat, 9th.

FOR BREAKFAST.

THE REBEL LOSS AT HAINESVILLE.—The Washington Republican says as near as can be ascertained, the rebel loss in the encounter with Gen. Patterson on the 2d inst. at Hainesville, was 60 killed, with the usual proportion of wounded.

FOR DINNER.

NOVEL FLAUTE.—In the programme for the celebration of the 4th, at the Reform School, Hartford, Conn., we notice this item: "Yankee Doodle"—to be whistled by the entire company."

FOR SUPPER.

BREAD, 1000 loaves; 400 gallons coffee; 900 loaves bread; 8 bushels potatoes; 80 lbs. sugar; 120 quarts milk; hash.

FOR BREAKFAST.

BUCK & GRAY.—GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JULY 11, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were still better to-day than yesterday and price a cent up on an advance of 10¢ per bushel.

The market is, in good condition, and the price of 65¢ per bushel is still good.

CORN—in good demand at 14¢ per bushel, and 18¢ per bushel.

OATS—good local and some shipping demand at 12¢ per bushel.

RYE—quiet at 20¢ per bushel.

BALM—quiet at 15¢ per bushel at 10¢ per bushel.

WHEAT—quiet at 15¢ per bushel for common to choice fall wheat.

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WHEAT—quiet

INSURANCE.  
HARTFORD  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,  
May 1, 1860.

ASSETS. \$8,395.11

Cash on hand and in bank. 8,395.11

Cash in hands of Agents, and in  
course of transit. 62,690.89

Cash on hand on call. 30,000.00

Bank receivable for loans amply secured. 70,223.89

State stocks, unbroken in Hartford, at par. 260,352.00

State stocks, unbroken in New York. 200,225.00

BOSTON. 107,655.00

ST. LOUIS. 40,300.00

Other stock. 16,750.00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent. 80,500.00

State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Mississippi,) 6 per cent. 65,225.00

State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Mississippi,) 6 per cent. 65,225.00

State stocks, State Bank Wisconsin. 9,140.00

Total Assets. \$955,764.88

Total Liabilities. 64,847.72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling, Mill, Manufacturing, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders.

With a view to the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been denominat-

ed "The Old Hartford." As it is tendency to the insured, it refers to a million assets well invested;

and if anything were needed to command the confidence of a man in business, and honorable dealing with his patrons, for over half a century, as amply sufficient for the purpose.

Policies issued without delay by

WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181.72,

and the prestige of 10 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of Losses have been paid by the Atna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of Atna Insurance will be apparent from the following:

LOSSES PAID BY THE ATNA

during the past five years:

In Ohio. \$8,000.00 81

Kentucky. 10,000.00 81

Illinois. 20,000.00 40

Missouri. 25,000.00 41

Tennessee. 30,000.00 41

Iowa & Minn. 30,000.00 41

Kansas & Neb. 10,000.00 77

Ark. & La. 30,000.00 81

Mississippi and Louis. 25,000.00 81

Florida. 10,000.00 81

Alabama. 10,000.00 81

Georgia. 10,000.00 81

South Carolina. 10,000.00 81

North Carolina. 10,000.00 81

South Carolina. 10,000.00 81

Georgia. 10,000.00 81

Florida. 10,000.00 81

Alabama. 10,000.00 81

Mississippi. 10,000.00 81

Arkansas. 10,000.

**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**MAY 1, 1860.**

Cash in hand and in bank..... \$35,338 11  
Cash in hands of agents, and  
agents of transmission..... 62,690 89  
Cash to hand on call..... 30,000 00  
Bal. receivable for loans amply secured..... 181,029 00  
Total Assets..... 306,057 80  
Total Liabilities..... 64,375 72  
Insurance, stores, houses, dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, machinery, and all other property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as in any other, as the nature of the risks and security of policyholders will admit.

The company is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar property has been designated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insure, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, and it is not necessary to comment it to the public for liberal patronage, we are desirous of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as ample sufficient for the past.

Police issued without delay by  
F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires  
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

**ETNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.  
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,  
Absolute and Unimpeded.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,  
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000  
of Losses have been paid by the New Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

**LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA**  
during the past five years:

In Ohio..... \$41,529 82 Michigan..... \$165,643 81  
Wisconsin..... 146,039 59 Indiana..... 146,039 59  
Kentucky..... 204,239 40 Illinois..... 204,239 40  
Missouri..... 281,181 04 Tennessee..... 97,565 41  
Iowa & Minn. 102,399 45 Kansas & Neb. 19,945 57  
Penn. & Va. 31,355 82 Arkans. & Ga. 23,645 90  
Mississippi and Alabama..... \$2,321 18.

**FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION**

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair rates.

Special attention given to demands for terms of 1 to 3 years.

**DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.**

The said service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages of the New Insurance Company presents in this, should not be overlooked, and ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agents in all the principal cities and towns through the country. Policies issued by mail, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

A business attended to with despatch and fidelity.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

**Fire, Life and Marine.**

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$380,000

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$514,000

**Park Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$288,000

**Phenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$299,487

**Montauk Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$185,000

**Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,**  
Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$160,000

**W. G. WHEELOCK,**  
W. G. WHEELOCK,  
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,  
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,  
Fruits, Etc., Etc.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A LARGE ASSEMBLY OF THE CHOICEST KINDS OF

French Brandies, Holland Gin, Jamaica, St. Croix and New England Rum, and an endless variety of fine imported Wines. The best brands of Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale, also Old Ale, Pale Ale, India Pale Ale, Scotch Whisky, Hotwater, Snack Bitter, W. G. WHEELOCK,  
W. G. WHEELOCK,  
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,  
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,  
Fruits, Etc., Etc.

Great Western Depot for  
Tobacco, Wine, Liquors, Sparkling and Still  
Cider, Beer, Cider, Wine, Beer, Whisky, Hotwater, Snack Bitter, W. G. WHEELOCK,  
W. G. WHEELOCK,  
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,  
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,  
Fruits, Etc., Etc.

Eastern Jobbing Prizes.

The best assortments of Bottled Liquors, Wines, Cider, Beer, Cider, Wine, Beer, Whisky, Hotwater, Snack Bitter, W. G. WHEELOCK,  
W. G. WHEELOCK,  
Liquors, Wines, Cigars,  
Bar-Fixtures, Pickles, Meats,  
Fruits, Etc., Etc.

Change of Proprietors.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Platt Ryerson his interest in

**The Meat Market**

in the center of the Milwaukee street bridge, and will hereafter continue the business.

As in times past, this market will be supplied with everything pertaining to the business, and I shall endeavor to do all in the reputation it has acquired during the share of Mr. Ryerson.

GEO. A. YOUNG.

Janesville, August 26, 1860.

**ODONALIC PILLS**  
CURE  
SICK HEADACHE  
CURE  
Nervous Headache  
CURE  
All kinds of  
Headache.

**Useful and Economical.**

THE MORTUARY

MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS

In use, are, or have been

**SUBJECTS OF PATENTS.**

"INVENTORS are public benefactors. To be liberally protected in their protection, is only to be just towards the rights of property, and tends to increase the public welfare, the progress of practical improvements, and of science. The law of the land, and the law of the courts, now, under the light of large experience, tends to incline to constructions most favorable to patents," Extract from opinion of U. S. Court in a late Patent

case.

By the use of these pills the paroxysms of Nervous Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing Nervous and Headache to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a corrective, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,  
58 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

will convince all who suffer from

**HEADACHE,**

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford an unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

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58 Cedar Street, New York.

# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1861.

NUMBER 101.

The Daily Gazette  
published every evening except Sunday,  
at  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
in Lappin's Block, Main Street.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT, HENRY BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

BATES OF ADVERTISING.

Two lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,  
constitute a square.

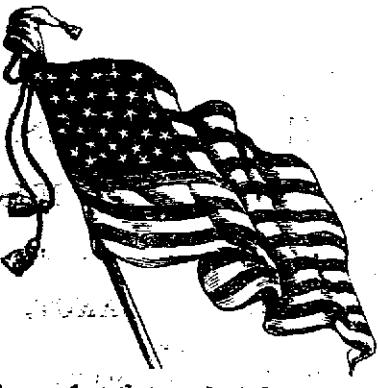
1 Square 1 day, \$1.50  
do 1 week, 1.50  
do 2 " 2.00  
do 4 " 4.00  
do 2 months, 5.00  
do 6 " 6.00  
do 12 " 12.00  
do 24 months, 24.00  
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# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, July 11, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Battles in Missouri.

Col. Siegel, instead of being surprised at Carthage and his regiment cut to pieces, as was reported, obtained a victory over the rebels, who retreated in a south-easterly direction towards Arkansas, and were pursued by Siegel's command. Brig. Gen. Sweeny, at the head of a flying column of federal troops was moving southwardly to intercept the rebels at Verona. They are thus between two columns, and are not expected to escape.

It is also stated that Gen. Lyon and Maj. Sturges had formed a junction at Leesville, ninety miles from Carthage, on Tuesday night, and must now be within supporting distance of Col. Siegel. Another battle appears to have been fought in the same neighborhood between Col. Wolf, with 500 Union troops, and 1500 rebels. The latter were at first beaten on the prairie, but retreating to the timber, obtained an advantage over Wolf, who lost 30 men killed and wounded, himself being among the killed.

We have also intelligence that Col. Smith, of the 16th Illinois regiment, consisting of 800 men, were surrounded by 2000 secessionists, principally cavalry, at Monroe Station, on the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad, and had called for reinforcements. A regiment of infantry and a company of dragoons had been sent to their relief from Springfield. The rebels had burnt 24 cars and the railroad station at Monroe.

Major General Fremont left Washington on Tuesday night for his head-quarters at St. Louis, where he has probably arrived ere this. His presence will add to the energetic campaign against the rebels of the south-west, which will now, no doubt, be inaugurated; and the news from that quarter will be looked for with more interest than the heavy movements of the federal army of the east.

Congress.

We have at last a working Congress.—They do not talk much but they do business. The house passed bills yesterday to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow \$250,000,000; to authorize the president to collect duties by sea and land, and to close ports where duties cannot be collected; and another to prohibit all commercial intercourse with the rebel states. The "force bill" was also passed.

In the senate the resolution approving of the acts of the president was passed; and a bill was considered, appropriating five hundred millions and enabling the president to accept 500,000 volunteers for the war; it also provides for the franking privilege to colonels, lieutenant colonels, majors, adjutants, quartermasters and captains.

We like the unanimity and patriotism of the new congress. There are but two or three northern traitors in it; they bear about the same proportion to that body that northern sympathizers with the rebels do among the people.

**LAW TO PURGE THE ARMY OF INCOMPETENT OFFICERS.**—In many instances regiments have become inefficient and in some instances demoralized by the incompetency of their officers. It is no easy matter to get rid of an incompetent officer, after he has received his commission, besides being a slow operation in cases that a court-martial can reach. Senator Wilson has incorporated in a bill pertaining to volunteers, a useful and effective section. Under its provisions, it will not be necessary for the stupidity or the incompetency of an officer to decimate his command before his epaulets can be stricken off. The following is the section:

That the general commanding a separate department or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a Military Commission, of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the qualifications, propriety of conduct and efficiency of any commissioned officer within his department or army, who shall be reported to the board; and upon such report, if addressed to such officer, if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be vacated; provided, always, that no officer shall be eligible to sit on such board whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined.

**IS THIS TRUE?**—The Quincy Herald of yesterday learns that Jim Green, the arrested rebel leader of Missouri, has been released on his own parole of honor, without being sworn to support the constitution of the United States."

**INDIANA MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.**—The Indianapolis Journal says:

Of the four regiments to be raised in the first three congressional districts, sixteen companies have been assigned to the first district. The number is already made up, and other companies want to get in. The Hoosier state, in all its parts, is thoroughly imbued with patriotism. Twenty additional regiments could be raised in Indiana without difficulty.

The Boston Post, "yielding to the necessity which prompted the prudent course of so many journals," has reduced its dimensions.

## Iron-Clad Frigates.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

St. Louis, July 10.

On the forenoon of the 6th Col. Siegel, with his regiment and part of Col. Solomon's and 10 pieces artillery, in all some 1100 or 1200 men, attacked 6000 rebels under Gen. Raines and Col. Parsons, about 7 miles east of Carthage, on the prairie. Enemy had 5 cannon and many mounted men. Siegel began the attack at half past nine a.m., breaking enemy's centre twice, and after an hour and half's fighting silenced their artillery.

Rebels had three flags, one of the state Missouri, unharmed, and two secession flags twice shot down, and raised no more.

The enemy attempted to outflank our troops with cavalry and cut off our baggage wagons, but Siegel made retreating movement, keeping up constant firing, and ordered baggage train to advance, which was formed in two columns, with battalions of infantry, supported by four pieces of artillery in the rear of each body and the remainder of artillery in front.

Rebels then attempted to cut off communication with Carthage with cavalry, but our artillery took them at cross fire, causing great havoc in their ranks, which opened the road, add Siegel fell back on Carthage, while the enemy harassed his flanks up to town, where another stand was made.

The rebels being in possession of the town, Siegel surrounded it, throwing shot and grenades into the enemy's cavalry and using his infantry with great effect while attempting to reach adjacent woods to prevent the use of cavalry.

Here the rebels made the most serious building at nearly as many English and Scotch dockyards; these have timber lining for the iron—the metal being the main materials of the vessels. The Warrior, which was the first for which a contract was made with Penn & Sons, of London, seems to have been a costly experiment thus far. It is not yet half finished, while the Black Prince, its consort, building by R. Napier, of Glasgow, will be ready for sea in three or four weeks. The plans of the Warrior have been altered several times, and now the government naval authorities are not sure but they have made a grand mistake in building such vessels, as they have come to the conclusion not to enter upon the construction of any more at present, but to lengthen several of their fine-line battle wooden ships and cover them with iron plating. Louis Napoleon has been most active in building such vessels. Admiral Elliott, of the British navy, states that he lately saw twelve iron-cased frigates larger than La Gloire in the French dockyards; also two line-of-battle ships pierced for one hundred guns each. The French force in armor-clad vessels, is now twenty-four frigates of the first class.

These facts deserve attention, inasmuch as they show how much we are behind other naval powers. We have not a single iron-plated gun boat or other vessel in our navy, and no measures have yet been taken for the construction of one, although their utility has been endorsed by our most able naval officers. Such vessels are costly, it is true, but we shall find it a more costly affair to prolong a struggle with insufficient agencies, than to adopt the most effective measures—although the most expensive at first—make a complete and speedy settlement of our troubles. Iron-clad steamers can run past forts without much danger, and they can also attack forts and land batteries almost with impunity. For the sake of our commerce, and our treaties with other nations, we are bound to re-establish the authority of our government, and open our ports that are now blockaded within a reasonable period. If we had three iron-cased frigates of light draft (18 feet) now, they could open the trade of the Mississippi, collect dues at New Orleans, compel submission to the laws, and make peace with power to preserve it.—*Scientific American.*

**THE CAIRO GUNS.**—Two of the 32-pounders at the battery at Cairo have been named respectively John C. Fremont and Parson Brownlow. The former pointing down the Mississippi, bears the inscription, "The right man in the right place, never speaks unless he has something to say." The other pointing up the Ohio, naturally bears the following: "We'll fight 'em till h—freeses over, then fight 'em on the ice, or any other other man."

The 64-pound Columbiad arrived at Cairo on Saturday morning, and will be mounted in a permanent place at the battery. This, too, must have a name.

**FROM WASHINGTON VIA NEW ORLEANS.**—The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune favors the public with the intelligence that the federal capital is about to be abandoned by President Lincoln. He says:

WHEAES, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the house of representatives having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, therefore he it.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

**LOUISVILLE, July 10.**—A resolution passed the lower House to-day, instructing our senators and representatives in congress to vote necessary appropriations of men and money for the vigorous prosecution of the war, and to oppose all compromise until rebellion is crushed out.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Vance of Harrison county:

WHEAES, One Owen Lovejoy, a member from Illinois, has offered a resolution in the house of representatives having for its object the repeal of the fugitive slave law, therefore he it.

Resolved, That our senators in congress be instructed, and our representatives requested to vote against said resolution, or any other of like object.

**THE PETERSBURG EXPRESS.**—The Picayune having denied Russell's statement regarding the impressment of British subjects into the rebel service, the British Consul in a letter corroborates Russell's statement.

The Petersburg Express of the 6th has an account of a light near Newport News between company E of Louisianians and Duryea's regiment, in which the Zouaves are reported to have lost a great number, while Louisiana lost only two, among whom was Col. Dickenson.

The Louisville recruiting officer for the rebel army informs us that 2,000 men have left Kentucky for the confederate army within 15 days, and that during the same time the federal enlistments in the state have not reached 300. He further says that he shall send southward five deserters from Rousseau's camp, and would get plenty more if the rules about the camp were not so strict.

Other authorities agree that from 60 to 70 per day leave Kentucky for the confederate army.

**WASHINGTON, July 10.**

House.—Mr. Stevens, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June last; also a bill making appropriations for the same. Both committed to committee of the whole.

Mr. Washburne called up a bill reported by him yesterday further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes, and asked that it be put on its passage.

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**WASHINGTON, July 10.**

Hon. F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, passed here to-day, en route for Washington. He has been appointed by the governor of Kansas to fill the vacancy in the senate which Gov. Robinson assumes to have been made by Gen. Lane's acceptance of a brigadier generalship in the service of the United States.

**FORT KEARNEY, July 10.**

The pony express with San Francisco dates to the 29th, passed here on the 8th inst. News unimportant.

The next steamer via Panama, the St. Louis, will go armed with two brass field pieces and a Dahlgren gun, besides small arms.

**THE HUMBERTON TIMES.**

The Humboldt Times of the 22d contains an account of the operations against hostile Indians in the northern part of the state. One hundred and seventeen were killed without loss on the other side.

**ST. LOUIS, July 10—11 P.M.**

Lieut. Tsch, who brought Siegel's dispatches to the arsenal, confirms the victory at Carthage.

**GEN. SWEENEY**

is five miles and Brown fifteen miles off. Thus reinforced, Siegel can roll all secession forces.

**COL. SIEGEL**

Received his military education in Prussia, and has had experience in European wars. He once commanded a corps of 50,000 men. He has a great reputation as a tactical and disciplinary man. His regiment is composed entirely of German citizens of St. Louis.

**BRILLINGTON, Va., (near Grafton) July 9.**

There were several alarms during the night, and considerable skirmishing between the pickets. As near as we can ascertain the rebels have lost, in killed and wounded, about sixty. One of the first Virginia regiments is reported to have been taken pris-

oner. The rebels are reported to have been reinforced yesterday, and were seen putting up tents.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DESPATCHES.

**FOXON DU LAC, July 11.**

The time fixed for the third regiment to start is 11 o'clock to-morrow, (Friday.)

**NEW YORK, July 11.**

Herald.—In a brush with pickets at Great Falls a few days ago, some of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, with long rifles, killed two of the enemy.

Rebels have a camp near Great Falls. It is supposed they are endeavoring to plant batteries.

The 12th Indiana started early this morning to join Gen. McClellan.

Col. Tyler will continue to hold Glenville. The 10th will return to-morrow on their way to join the main column.

**LATER.**

A courier who left McClellan's camp at 9 o'clock said at 3 a.m., the force was divided and stationed in 2 divisions to surround the rebels. Two prisoners were brought in who reported their force at 2500 but were very strongly fortified.

**THE MARKETS.**

**NEW YORK, July 11.**

Flour receipts 15,724 barrels, market dull and prices slightly favor buyers. Sales 9,000 barrels, 3,763,930 super stone, latter for very choice; 4,004,20 extra do; 3,600 4,05 super western; 3,858,30 common to good extra western; 4,554,75 shipping brands extra R. H. O. Canadian four unchanged. Rye flour quiet, 2,503,80. Receipts of wheat 91,555 bushels, market continues steady with pretty good demand for sound parcels. Sales 700 bushels, 90,42 good to prime Milwaukee club; 90,95 amber.

**DR. STRONG**

who has been with Dr. D. during the past five years, still remains, and one or both may be found at the office during all business hours.

**OFFICE & BRO.**—As heretofore, in Hudson's block, next door to McKey & Bro.'s. Hours, in summer and fall, from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and 8 p.m.

**JANESVILLE, July 18, 1861.**

**DR. F. P. PENDLETON,**

The oldest resident Dentist in the city, is still in practice, and continues to operate in his office in all its departments. In those cases requiring surgical treatment, his large experience affords the best guarantee that they will be carefully and skilfully attended. In mechanical and artistic dentistry, all work will be well done and the best mode, and (where customary with the profession), warranted.

**DR. F. STRONG,**

who has been with Dr. D. during the past five years, still remains, and one or both may be found at the office during all business hours.

**SCOTT'S INFANTRY TACTICS,**

Harder's Rifle & Light Infantry Tactics,

Received this day at

May 1st.

**DEARBORN'S**

**TO FAMILIES.**

**BOUR & ROGERS**

will call the attention of

the public to the following:

**SCOTT'S INFANTRY TACTICS,**

Harder's Rifle & Light Infantry Tactics,

Received this day at

May 1st.

**DEARBOURN'S**

**ALE AND LAGER BEER,**

which they will deliver at the residences of persons ordering it. They guarantee in all cases a

**Perfectly Pure Article,**

and ask the patronage of those who are willing



**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
**May 1, 1860.**

**ASSETS.**  
Cash on hand and in bank, \$8,338 11  
Cash in hand of Agents, and in  
stock and premium, 62,990 82  
Cash loaned on call, 30,000 00  
Total Assets, 89,328 93  
Total Liabilities, 84,947 23  
Insurance against loss or damage by fire on Dwellings, Furniture, Stores, Warehouses, Merchandise, Mills, Manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be had in the risk upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of Company will admit.

The Shows the oldest company doing business in this country with the most extensive property to be demanded. "The Old Hartford"! As an *indemnity* to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested; and if anything were needed to comment it the public on the history of the company, its history of success, losses and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, is simply sufficient for the purpose.

Policy issued without delay by  
W. WHITAKER, Agent.

**Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires**  
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

**ETNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.  
Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,  
Absolute and Unimpaired.

**Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,**  
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

**Upwards of \$12,000,000**  
of Losses have been paid by the Etna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

**LOSSES PAID BY THE ETNA**  
during the past five years:

In Ohio, \$161,629 07 Michigan, \$16,034 61  
Wisconsin, 105,563 07 Indiana, 146,038 61  
Kentucky, 204,629 44 Illinois, 445,327 41  
Missouri, 384,818 04 Tennessee, 97,649 40  
Iowa, 10,000 00 Iowa, 10,000 00  
S. Dak., 51,593 82 Oregon, & Cal., 19,946 71  
Mississippi and Alabama, \$5,412 18.

**FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION**  
Risks accepted at terms convenient with solvency and fair protection.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years, of

**DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.**

The said service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Etna Insurance Company can see in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understand their best interests.

During "strategic times" the necessity for reliable Insurance is of the utmost importance—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the country, and in every state, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

For further information apply to W. H. COLLINS, Agent.

**Fire, Life and Marine.**

**Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$360,000

**Niagara Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$314,000

**Park Fire Insurance Company,**  
New York City.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$265,000

**Phenix Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$209,487

**Montauk Fire Insurance Company,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$196,000

**Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,**  
Springfield, Mass.

**Capital and Surplus,** \$400,000

**THE above are First Class, justly popular, and growing**

**1 paying companies. They invite investigation into**

**their condition and solicit business entirely upon their**

**real merits. In point of solvency and reliability and**

**business, they are the best in the country.**

**They are founded upon the very best securities in**

**the world—first class bonds and mortgages upon**

**property in New York and Brooklyn—securities**

**that are well known and well established.**

**With such a record, with such a**

**condition, and with such a**

**reputation, the above companies can always have and**

**keep over and above their capital twice the amount, and in**

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